

GREEN

25612/P/1A
S E R M O N

Preached before His GRACE

GEORGE, Duke of *Marlborough*,

P R E S I D E N T,

The VICE-PRESIDENTS, the TREASURER, &c.

OF THE

H O S P I T A L S

FOR THE

S M A L L - P O X.

On TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1763.

By the Right Reverend Father-in-God
JOHN Lord Bishop of *LINCOLN*.

L O N D O N :

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M.DCC.LXIII.

427 — S.-POX, &c.—BP. OF LINCOLN
(Bp. Green) Sermon before the Principals
of Hospitals for Small-Pox, 44 pp., sm.
4to, unbnd., EARLY, 1763
Cont. a large number of notes dealing with
Hist. of Smallpox and Inoculation. Incl. Acct.
of the Epidemic in Carolina, 1738; also full de-
tailed acct. of the Hospitals from 1746 to 1763
Hos. Acc. Balance Sheet

MEMORANDUM

TO : [illegible]

FROM : [illegible]

SUBJECT : [illegible]

1. [illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible]

[illegible]

3. [illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

 LUKE XVI. 19, 20.

There was a certain rich Man, who was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every Day. And there was a certain Beggar named Lazarus, who was laid at his gate full of sores.

WE find Jesus so frequently informing his hearers by allusions drawn from human life, or by appeals to the common objects of sense, that one of the Evangelists tells us, “ without a parable spake he not unto them.” And it was doubtless with the highest reason, that he chose this method of delivering his doctrines. Many reasons appear to us for this indirect and figurative way of instruction ;—as it was the general manner, among all the Eastern sages, of conveying their lessons of morality to the people.—As it was a method of teaching, which was the best received and in the highest repute with that nation, to whom our

Saviour's discourses were principally addressed;— But chiefly, as it was better fitted than any other, for general information. Rules of duty or prudence were more strongly convey'd and more clearly understood, were given with less offence and acted with more force, when deliver'd in these familiar examples, than in the most natural dress of words, or the most easy method of reasoning.

These fabulous relations were designed for universal instruction, to suit every understanding, and apply to every temper, the illiterate and careless, as well as the more learned and attentive. This is assign'd as one of the principal reasons, why Christ spake to them in parables, that “hearing
“ they hear not, neither do they understand :” plain discourses, relating to practice and manners, were little regarded, made but a weak impression on the mind, and gained no admittance to the heart. But what was delivered under the disguise of parable, or covered with the veil of allegory, put them upon enquiring into its hidden meaning, and when that meaning was discover'd, was more pointed and forcible in its application. As this kind of narration was drawn from examples before them, and from the common incidents of life, it seldom failed of directing them to that point of view, in which it was chiefly intended to be seen ; and as its main design was obvious, it carried with it greater energy
and

and strength of conviction; it opened their understanding and convinced their judgment, at the same time that it raised their curiosity, and commanded their attention.

Many uses, which tend to the proper direction and government of human life, may be and have been made of this excellent and instructive Parable. It suggests to us several apposite truths, well adapted to the occasion of this meeting, and fitted to promote, in the most effectual manner, the laudable purposes of this humane and benevolent institution.

What is represented in the Parable, lies open also to common observation, that in the present distribution of worldly good, many abound with the superfluities of life, while others want the necessaries of it; but that no just conclusion is to be drawn from thence about the favour or disfavour of Heaven towards those on whom this unequal allotment falls.—That this disposition of things gives room for the discharge of those social duties, which belong to our condition, and for the exercise of these tender and benevolent affections, which make a part of our nature.—That we are made accountable to our supreme Governor for the practice or omission of those duties, for the cultivation or neglect of these affections; and that a just discrimination will be made in another state of being, suitably to the right or wrong;

wrong application we have made of the talents, which have been bestowed upon us in this.—That if we fail of practising these common offices of humanity, when we are abundantly furnished with the means and capacity of doing it, we shall become objects of God's just displeasure, and obnoxious to punishment; while distressed and suffering virtue will meet at last with that proper distinction and recompence, which may so reasonably be expected from his wisdom and justice, when the lot of all men shall be determined in a final and irreversible manner.

It is not indeed said in the Parable, by what means the rich man had gained his riches; whether they were the acquisitions of industry, or had been accumulated by the dishonest arts of fraud and oppression; whether he possessed them as the inheritance of an antient family, or had opened for himself a sudden source of wealth from some lucrative commission. But in whatever manner these riches had been acquired, it appears that a proper and charitable use had not been made of them; that they had not been applied by the owner to supply the wants or to relieve the necessities of his suffering brethren, as a situation of so much affluence required of him. He was rather disposed to riot in all the excess and wantonness of a voluptuous life; to indulge himself in every thing that could gratify his vanity, his pride, or his appetite; the delicacy of
dress,

dress, the splendor of appearance, the elegance and refinements of a sumptuous table.

But his mind, either corrupted by the enjoyments of sense, or deadened by habitual indolence, had lost its original tenderness, and retained no compassionate sense or feeling for the sufferings of others; so that he had none of those generous sentiments and nicer perceptions of humanity, which dispose men to melt at the afflictions of their fellow-creatures; he could look unmoved on the most melancholy and affecting image of human misery, that could be placed before him. It was this hard and unpitying temper, as we apprehend from the sequel of this story, which exposed him to that severe punishment from the sentence of an all-knowing and impartial judge. While destitute and afflicted Lazarus, who it is to be presumed was not tempted by his hard lot to murmur at God's dispensations, but preserved under all his bodily sufferings an upright mind, was appointed to share in glory and happiness with the Father of the faithful.

From the figurative representation here before us, I will take occasion to lay before you the different inducements we have, and the various obligations we lie under, to pity and relieve our fellow-creatures : and to shew,

2dly, That the method of relief, pointed out to us by that humane and charitable institution, the design of which we are now assembled to promote, has many peculiar circumstances to recommend it, which render it one of the greatest acts of mercy to the proper objects of it, and one of the most useful expressions of our good-will to the community.

And the first incitement we have to pity, is seated within us; it arises from the very frame and constitution of our own nature. We are so made by the Author of our being, that we feel and can't help feeling some emotions of compassion at the sight of a distressed object. This generous principle excites us instantly to reach out what help we can for removing or abating the misery before us. It stops not to enquire into the reasons of this distress; it stays not to have the matter weigh'd by our cooler judgment; but interests us immediately in favour of the miserable, and tries to relieve the solicitude we are under by the relief, which we afford to him. Whoever then is unmov'd by applications of this sort, and can look with indifference on a scene of great distress, must have done violence to the tenderness of his nature, and found means to stifle, like the rich man in the parable, the first dictates and relents of humanity.

What we feel within is confirm'd by what we see in the outward appointment of things. Good and evil happen, we find, in a promiscuous manner ; and with little regard to the merit or demerit of those, to whom they fall. This unequal proceeding and irregular state of human affairs, are well suited to a state of probation ; and tend to exercise and improve the moral powers and disposition of those, who are placed in these various situations. Every condition of life has its peculiar temptations, to which it is most exposed ; has its respective virtues, which it is best fitted to cultivate. By acquitting ourselves properly in these different conditions, as we best carry on the purposes of God's providence, so we best answer the ends of our creation.

To relieve the wants and distresses of others is equally agreeable to the determinations of our reason. What is more right or equitable, than that " man " should shew mercy to one, who is like himself ? " one endowed with the same faculties, born to the same natural privileges, engaged in the pursuit of the same happiness, and ally'd to him by a participation of the same common nature. Some indeed, by the advantages of birth or education, are exempted from the necessities, to which others are exposed. But yet all are liable to a variety of accidents, which may affect them in the nearest point of happiness ;

all are subject to weaknesſes and diſorders, from which no outward diſtinctions can ſecure them.

This humane conduct has alſo the ſanction of revelation, and is placed before us in every light, that may engage our regard, or touch our affections. It is there recommended by example, and enjoined by authority ; it is propoſed to our imitation under the fiction of parable, and enforced with all the weight of poſitive precept. In all the diſcoveries indeed, which God has been pleaſed to make of his will, this has been a principal part of his injunctions to men ; in the laſt, he made it a neceſſary and an eſſential part ; in this it is required as an indiſpenſible article of duty, as a ſignal and diſtinguiſhing mark of true diſciplineſhip.

We have a farther inducement to acts of mercy, if we view this amiable quality, as exemplify'd in the Goſpel, and ſet before us in a living and familiar pattern. We there ſee the “ Author and finiſher of our faith ” conſtantly employ'd in ſuch works of tenderneſs and compaſſion, as were ſuited to the various wants of men ; we ſee his benevolence to them expreſſed in all the various ways of mercy, in which it can well be ſuppoſed to exert itſelf ; in removing all thoſe illſ and relieving all thoſe infirmities, to which by the condition of their being they were ſubject.

Thus

Thus are we excited by the suggestions of our nature, warranted by the unprejudiced dictates of reason, required by the awful precepts of our religion, and encouraged by the gracious example of its founder, to employ the talents entrusted to our care, and to use the opportunities put in our power, for the benefit of our afflicted brethren. These God has deputed to receive our good offices in his stead, and to accept those returns of gratitude, which we owe to himself. When we are exercised in such acts of humanity, we co-operate with him in our endeavour to remedy those evils, which spring either from the abuse of men's liberty, or the imperfection of their nature.

As works of mercy were made at first the genuine badge of Christianity, so they will ever continue to be essential marks of a sincere Christian. They are represented to be the particular objects of that solemn enquiry, which will be made at the last awful day of retribution; and they are the truest indications of that benevolent spirit, which will best qualify men for the participation and enjoyment of heavenly happiness. I proceed to shew,

2dly. That the method of relief, administer'd by this humane and charitable society, has many peculiar circumstances to recommend it, which render

it one of the greatest acts of mercy to the proper objects, as well as one of the most useful tokens of our goodwill to the publick. Its relief to our fellow-creatures is given in two different ways ; by abating the force of this dangerous distemper by an artificial communication of the Small-pox, or by affording the best helps of care, diet, and medicine to such as have caught this (*a*) disease by natural contagion ; that is, by means of those noxious steams, which are known to issue from distemper'd persons.

It is not necessary to settle the date or origin of the artificial method, by which this disorder is given ; now commonly known by the name of Inoculation. (*b*) Learned enquirers do not seem to be quite agreed about

(*a*) The Small-pox was first described by the Arabians in the 6th century, and probably brought into Europe by the Saracens, who conquered great part of Spain in 714. It was very common and fatal there in the 11th and 12th centuries ; and John of Gaddesden speaks of it, as common in England soon after that time.—*Freind's Hist. of Phys. Vol. I.*

(*b*) The Inoculation of the Small-pox, by incision or puncture, has been of use time out of mind in Circassia, Georgia, and the countries bordering on the Caspian Sea ; formerly known, but since disused in Greece and Turkey ; it was revived at Constantinople, towards the end of the last century, Anno 1675, by a woman of Thessaly, who performed that operation with great success, tho' chiefly among the common people.—*Condamine's Discourse on Inoculation.*

Certain it is the Small-pox was communicated in China without any incision, by snuffing up the matter of the pustules dried and reduced to a powder.—*Lett. of Father d'Entrecolles, Tom. 20. Lettres edifiantes et curieuses.*

It

about the time or place where it was first practised; tho' its progress of later years has been better ascertained. If it was begun by an ignorant artist, or first took place among an un-enlightened people; yet it was not brought into use among those people, till they had been satisfy'd by repeated and sufficient trials of its expediency and use; till it was found a proper means of preserving the human species, to whom this distemper had generally been so fatal. This circumstance should by no means obstruct or prejudice its reception among better judges. (c) It rather reflects some discredit on those more knowing and

It was neither Circassians, Georgians, nor Asiatics, that introduced this practice; the first woman was of the Morea, her successor was a Bosniac; they brought it from Thessaly or the Peloponnesus.— Mr. *Porter's* Letter prefixed to the Translation of Mr. *Condamine's* Discourse, by Dr. *Maty*.

(c) When Inoculation was here in its infancy, and matter of dispute among the learned, we find both sides charging each other with partial accounts and inaccurate representations.

The number of those who died in the year 1723, of the natural distemper, was falsely charged upon Inoculation. The like rumours were propagated at Paris, just as they were about making experiments; which, after the success they had been attended with in England, and chiefly in the Royal Family, it was high time to make. They would have been encouraged by a * Prince, the protector of learning and arts, which he loved; but no sooner were his eyes closed, than a † Thesis was maintained in the Physick-schools, which founded the alarm against Inoculation. The operation was called criminal; those who performed it, executioners; the patients, dupes.

Soon

* The Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, who died Dec. 3, 1723.

† An variolas inoculare nefas? questio medica in scholis medicorum, Dec. 30, 1723.

and improved countries, where, tho' its success has been greater, its progress has been more retarded by the intrigues of partial or interested men; where the clear proof of facts has in some degree been over-ruled by the subtleties of the learned, or the unsupported scruples of the weak.

It is sufficient to know, and that we do know by authentic and unquestionable evidence; the certain experience of near half a century has manifested its success (*d*) in various nations, beyond all reasonable doubt and exception. The violence of this distemper has apparently been abated, its malignity lessened, its danger

Soon after Mons. Hecquet, that most declared enemy to novelties in physick, published a book, in which nothing appears moderate but the title, "Doubts about Inoculation." We are not to wonder, that the inoculation of a distemper in a human body should appear criminal to him, who seems not to think the practice of it on trees altogether warrantable. He says, 'It runs counter to the Creator's views, is contrary to the laws, bears no likeness to physick, and favours strongly of magick.' From that time the history of this method has been almost unknown in France; but in England it is in greater vogue than ever.—*Cond.* p. 12, 14, 15.

(*d*) While this practice seemed to lose ground in Europe, it spread in Asia. The epidemical disease of 1723, probably went round the globe; and * this is not the only example of a similar progress.

The Tartars, among whom the small-pox is no common distemper, were infected with it; and it proved fatal to most of their adults.

The Emperor of China sent physicians from his own palace, to sow the artificial small-pox; this is the name the Chinese give to this method. The success, no doubt, answered their expectations; since they returned home with great numbers of horses and skins, the only money of the Tartars.—*Lettres edit. et cur.* Tom. 15.

* See Jour. Hist. du Voyage a l'Equateur. *Par.* 1751.

danger has decreased, and the lives of many thousands in this country have been happily preserved by this efficacious and salutary practice.

(e) The history of past ages affords the most melancholy relations of the dreadful ravage, that has been

(e) A Carmelite missionary, near the Portuguese colony of Para*, in South-America, seeing the Indians of his mission carried off in 1728, and 1729, without any one's escaping, by an epidemical small-pox; and having already lost one half of his flock, saved the remainder by venturing to perform upon them the method of inoculation; of which he had got but a very superficial knowledge, by one of the news-papers from Europe: His example was followed with the like success by one of his fellow-missionaries on the banks of Rio Negro†. I have since heard, that the small-pox breaking out in 1750, and ravaging that province, the artificial insertion was attended with the same success.

A dreadful small-pox raged in Carolina, 1738; every one of the patients died. The inhabitants then began to call to mind the usefulness of the remedy, which they had formerly condemned; recourse was had again to inoculation, which proved more successful than ever; since during the heats of June, July, and August, the most fatal to inflammatory disorders, and in a country where inoculation never succeeded so well as in Europe, of 1000 inoculated, 8 only died, or 1 in 125.—*Analysis of Inoculation*, p. 110, 111.

I am informed, that inoculation is gaining ground apace in Holland; and that Trenchin, a gentleman of Geneva, and a celebrated physician at Amsterdam, practises it with such success, that were it not for popular prejudice, not yet sufficiently subdued, it would likely have been countenanced by the most illustrious examples.—*Condamine's Disc.* p. 22.

It has taken a happy beginning in Sweden; and, I hope, will have farther success for a benefit and support to the nation; especially as it is favoured by the greatest men in the kingdom, and approved of by its most eminent physicians.—*Account of Inoculation*, by D. Schultz, p. 139.

* *Account of a Voyage to the River of the Amazons*, Par. 1745.

† *Condamine's Disc.* p. 17.

been made by this destructive malady ; it has visited all climates, and left in all terrible marks of its progress ; it spares no age or condition ; and those least of all, who, on account of their superiour rank, have been brought up with tenderness. Multitudes have been suddenly swept away ; whole countries have been almost depopulated by this pestilence, “ that walketh in darkness, but destroyeth in the noon-day ;” which spreads its poison and scatters the seeds of contagion in a rapid, tho’ inexplicable manner ; not to be perceived by sense, or prevented by care ; but which will often yield to no powers of medicine that can be administer’d, amid the greatest light of science, and the utmost improvements of medical knowledge.

Let us then take a short view of the mischiefs, which it brings with it ; how it affects the peace and happiness of individuals, as well as the safety and welfare of the community.

And the fear of this loathsome and dangerous disease robs many of the chief comforts and satisfaction of life ; it throws an occasional gloom and melancholy over the liveliest tempers ; but at seasons of general alarm, so depresses the spirits of the timorous and desponding, as to make them in the strong language of the Apostle, “ all their life-time subject to bondage.”

Men

Men cannot flee from place to place, to avoid the danger of infection. The condition of human affairs will not allow it; the support of life is not to be had, the wants of private families are not to be supplied, the business of civil life is not to be conducted on these terms; multitudes will soon be reduced to poverty, manufactures will be stopt, commerce will stand still, if the security of individuals should be thus consulted; and by excluding many from places of publick concourse, it deprives them of the opportunity to discharge the offices, and to pursue the proper business of their profession. It narrows the prospect of honours and advantages, which a more free and enlarged communication with the world would give them. By these discouragements it often damps their resolution, deadens their endeavours, and stops that vigorous and successful exertion of their talents, which they might otherwise make.

The dread of this fatal malady often likewise prevents men from paying the tenderest duties of life, and over-rules the strongest emotions of pity or affection. By this so insuperable a barrier is placed between the nearest relations, that they cannot pass to each other under the most pressing circumstances of affliction and distress. Friends dare not pay their attendance at the sick-bed, when the offices of friend-

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ship

ship are most wanted: Those, who are joined to each other by the nearest connexions of blood and affinity, are kept asunder in spite of the strongest calls of nature; even parents are restrained from bidding the last farewell to their dying children.

How hazardous this distemper is, when caught by natural contagion, appears from the agreeing testimony of those, who have carefully observed in different places the proportion of deaths, which it occasions. And when it does not destroy life itself, how often does it take away its most valuable blessings (*f*)? what loss do they often sustain, who yet escape the last marks of its fury! how broken in their constitution, how maimed in their limbs, how disfigured in their persons!

With regard to its ill effects on the welfare of the community, most persons have been witnesses to that anxiety and terror, which the appearance of this distemper strikes into villagers, and occasions in less frequented parts of the country. When the infection breaks out in a city or town, it spreads an immediate and universal alarm thro' the neighbourhood;

(*f*) Among all the cases of inoculation at Genoa, where this process greatly prevails, there is hardly one where the distemper was of the confluent sort, and none of the patients have been pitted. Dr. Batini says, in his letter to Dr. Maty, 'That he has sometimes, 'tho' seldom, observed the secondary fever; but that it always was 'slighter than in the natural disorder, and never attended with any 'accident.'—Disc. of Inoc. (*Condamine's*) p. 26, 27.

hood ; and by keeping the husbandman at a distance, cuts off that necessary supply of provisions, on which they depend for their subsistence.

This solicitude and dejection of mind, as they are hurtful in all distempers, are found to be of the worst consequence in this ; which, tho' fatal every where, makes the greatest devastation in crowded and populous places ; in garrisons, or ships of war, or trading cities. Its danger and malignity become there greatly increased ; it rages with redoubled fury ; and sweeps away, as authentic accounts testify, a fifth part, or sometimes more, a fifth of those whom it seizes.

(g) The great detriment, which such losses bring to any country, is too obvious to want explanation ; it is of the utmost concern to the whole community ; but is most sensibly felt in those places, which it immediately affects. The regular course of industry is hereby suspended, and the most flourishing state of manufactures endangered ; the most important expeditions may be hereby defeated, and even the necessary means of self-defence lost ; when the

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great

(g) With what horror do we read, that in the ages of darkness the superstition of the Druids sacrificed human victims to their deities ; yet in this enlighten'd and philosophic age we are not aware, that every year by our ignorance, our prejudices, our indifference to the good of mankind, we devote to death, in France only, 28,000 subjects, which it would be in our power to preserve to the state. Surely we must confess, we are neither philosophers nor patriots.—See the Disc. as above, p. 63.

great bodies of our artificers, our seamen or our soldiers are so reduced by the sudden and fatal attacks of this destructive malady.

Now, if by any easy operation of art its symptoms may be alleviated, and its danger abated; if by any method, whether it were found out in an ignorant or improved age, the strength and malignity of this distemper may be lessened, and the blessing of life in many instances preserved; if the (*b*) fact could be ascertained with clearness and certainty, that relief was afforded and success obtained in a variety of open trials; would many arguments be wanted to recommend and encourage the practice of so salutary a discovery? The animal creation below us are directed by a blind sort of impulse, which we call instinct, to prevent or abate the ill effects of those disorders to which they are subject; and shall man, who is possessed of higher faculties and endowments, who boasts of the advantages and superiority of his reason? shall man not have recourse to an obvious method of relief, which Providence has put in his power,

(*b*) Those principles in our nature, which are susceptible of this contagion, tho' they are not liable to undergo a change by any power of medicine, sufficient to prevent the influence of variolous infection; yet experience convinceth us, that the manner of propagating the distemper produceth a very different effect; and there can be no occasion to enforce the truth of this opinion by argument, since God's providence hath appeared, in the success of inoculation, so much in favour of that practice.—*Dr. Frewen's Tract*, p. 39.

power, for one of the most malignant distempers, to which the lot of mortality is exposed?

Let us survey then some of those manifest advantages, which may be presumed to arise from this practice; without entering into any of the nicer enquiries, which may depend on medical knowledge, or a more intimate acquaintance with the frame of the human body.—And certainly a season of the most proper temperature may be chosen for communicating this distemper. Violent heats and colds may be doubtless avoided (*i*), excess in either of which has been found hurtful in some stages of its progress.

Accidental disorders also may be removed, habitual ones relieved, and the state of the body duly prepared by proper applications of medicine, diet, and exercise, to receive the infection. If this weighty matter be left to accident, the poison may be taken in at the most unfavourable time, when the constitution is most indisposed for its reception, when the spirits are under some occasional depression, or when the blood is heated by fatigue or intemperance. Nay the distemper is most likely to be caught under this indisposition of body. It will probably be most exposed

(*i*) We see in summer the small-pox attended with symptoms that signify a strong putrefaction, and in winter an inflammation.—Account of Inoculation by *David Schultz*, p. 136.

posed to the attack, when it is least able to resist its violence. Whereas, if this distemper be communicated to any one by his own consent, he will in common prudence observe such rules of living, as are found by experience to weaken its force, and to abate its malignity.

Besides this due temperament of body, a mild and favourable sort may be used, where the disease is given by inoculation; which is one very probable means of lessening its danger. It is found by experience, that the worst and most malignant kinds carry with them the greatest degree of infection; so that to these he is most exposed, who will receive the distemper only in the way of natural contagion.

It is also a circumstance of no little weight, that when the small-pox is communicated by an incision made (*k*) in the extremities of the body, these are
found

(*k*) One incision has been thought sufficient; and the reason that two have been sometimes made, is to procure by means of two outlets an easier discharge of the variolous matter.—Sometimes all, or almost all the venom runs through the two openings; the patient has then but one or two pustules, and sometimes not one. He is however not the less clear of the seeds of the small-pox, nor the less safe from a fresh infection.

If the morbid matter be applied to ever so many places, it will have the same effect in every one; for this reason I have wholly given up an opinion I had espoused, from a supposition, that discharges from more inoculated places than one, would be of advantage to the patient, by carrying off a greater quantity of humours,
by

found to be more affected, and fuller of eruptions. The force of the disease will waste itself there, and not affect so much the more vital parts. Whereas, when the infection is received by the nose or breath, the head or lungs are usually more loaded with the morbid matter ; which is always uneasy, often dangerous to the patient.

Now the history of facts, which is the most satisfactory and convincing evidence in this matter, greatly tends to confirm and verify these observations ; and we have the concurring testimony of various persons, who were sufficient judges, as well as witnesses of what they relate ; men of acknowledged probity, of different places, of different opinions ; many of them prejudiced at first against the novelty of the invention, and doubtful about the success of it. These have given faithful and circumstantial accounts of such material circumstances relative to this affair, as fell under their notice ; and they all tend to establish these truths, which are of such apparent use and benefit to the world— That this practice of inoculation has been found greatly to abate the usual violence, and to lessen the danger of this fatal distemper ;— that it has been from its first commencement, as far as we can trace it, attended with much success ; but
with

by means of those drains. Experience hath convinced me, that the application of the viroſe matter to one part only is much the best.
—*Dr. Frewen's Tract*, p. 33, 34.

with much greater, since experience and repeated trials have enabled men to manage and conduct it with more skill (1). The great disproportion of those who recover under this artificial method of receiving the small-pox, and of those who have it in the way of natural contagion, is in itself a clear and decisive argument in its favour, plainly shews how much it has contributed to the preservation of human life, and justifies in the strongest manner the prudence and expediency of the practice.

Let us then consider some of those popular objections, which have prevented its general reception among us; and it is pleaded 1st, That this practice has failed in several instances; and why should we encourage, what must be allowed to be attended with some danger?—For this plain and undeniable reason,

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(1) Mr. Winchester, surgeon to the Foundling Hospital, lost but one of 186 inoculated children, and but one of 370 cases in his private practice. Mr. Frewin, of Rye, declares, that having inoculated upwards of 300 people, he had but one miscarriage. Mr. Ranby had not one single miscarriage in 1200 cases; and Mr. Middleton not one in 800.

Timoni, in his letter to Dr. Woodward, says, that he never saw but two children die under inoculation, and they were afflicted with fits, and scrophulous.

Patients admitted into this Hospital for the last year, who had the small-pox in the natural way, were

_____	_____	844
Of whom died	_____	_____
	_____	224

Patients inoculated the last year, were	_____	439
Of whom died	_____	_____
	_____	1

I think, that we may avoid a greater danger. Its tendency to secure in a better manner, and to prolong man's life, seems to make it conformable to strict morals, certainly makes it eligible in point of prudence. Its success is render'd probable by the recital of plain facts ; and in equitable consideration we ought not, by the constitution of things we cannot, in the common transactions and commerce of life we do not require more, than this.

Whatever methods we can take to abate the force of other distempers, are at best but probable ; every other application of medical skill has been unsuccessful ; the safest has sometimes proved fatal ; but ought any on that account to be discouraged or refused ?—The materials, indeed, of which we are made, the variety of secret accidents to which we are exposed, our ignorance of the relation between ordinary causes and effects fully shew, that we were designed to act only upon probabilities ; in all the various concerns and pursuits of life we do act upon them ; the nature and condition of our being are such, that we can act upon no other.

But it is said, and justly said, that we ought not to do what is morally evil, for the sake of attaining any natural good ; and do we not by bringing a distemper on any one, which may prove mortal, invade the incommunicable right of that being, to whom alone “ belong the issues of life and death ? ”

This objection is rather specious than solid, and tho' it may look plausible, it has no grounds to support it. For what pretence is there for calling a practice in any degree immoral, which has been found by long experience so salutary in its effects, and which has unquestionably saved the lives of thousands? If the duty, we owe to ourselves, calls upon us to consult in the best manner we can, our own welfare and safety, we should rather be thought to act immorally, and to be wanting in a proper attention to our own security, if we should overlook such a discovery, or neglect such a blessing, which providence has put in our power.

This practice plainly tends to preserve and to prolong human life; it has clear experience to support, it has had unquestionable success to encourage it. And when we have recourse to the most likely method, which prudence can suggest, for securing ourselves or our families from danger, are not we acting most agreeably to the dictates of religion, and of our duty? and may we not leave the event to God, in an humble and devout reliance on his providence?

But we invade by this proceeding the sacred prerogative of God, the sovereign disposer of life and death! and yet we act in similar cases without any imputation of invading his prerogative; we freely use medicines to bring on some diseases, or to alter the constitution; we occasion temporary sickness in a medical way, that
we

we may unload the stomach and avoid the danger of greater ills ; we consent to the loss of blood, or the amputation of a limb, or to cutting for the stone, to promote health or to preserve life ; operations always painful, sometimes dangerous. We visit, without doubting about the morality of our conduct, springs of mineral water to fix constitutional distempers, and to bring them to a crisis. And what do we more by this artificial insertion of the small-pox ; the seeds of this disease lie dispersed in the frame of our nature, liable to be collected by accidental contagion, and kindled into a dangerous flame. At a proper season, when the habit is cool and all the outlets open, we communicate this morbid taint to the blood, which raises there such an agitation and ferment, as gather the particles of variolous matter together, throw them out on the surface of the body, and eradicate by a natural discharge all the materials and fuel of that distemper (*m*).

Let us then, my brethren, “ not be weary in this instance of well-doing,” as we are duly sensible of

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its

(*m*) It is evident, that the venom of this distemper can infect us but once ; inasmuch that that pabulum in our bodies, which is productive of this disease, being totally taken away by the contagion it hath received, is thereby eradicated ; so that there remains nothing afterwards, on which this morbid matter can have any effect.—*Dr. Frewen's Tract* called, *Some Reasons given against an opinion*, &c. 1759, p. 17, 18.

When inoculation was begun, many accidents were spoken of, how people which had been inoculated had the small-pox again ; since it is become a general practice, no one can produce a single instance.—*Account of Inoculation*, by *D. Schultze*.

its good tendency and beneficial effects. Let us rather, animated by a proper sense of its extensive utility, endeavour to improve the plan, and supply what is necessary to compleat this humane institution. Numbers of our poor brethren, who are now harassed by the apprehension, or suffering under the pain of this malady, cannot be admitted into this receptacle of distress, or their admission must be deferred, perhaps till it be too late deferred, from the narrowness of its buildings, or the scantiness of its provision. Let us then all unite, in proportion to our several abilities, to carry on this excellent design; let us apply some part of that, which Providence has entrusted to our care, to promote and enlarge this noble foundation, that it may extend its relief and assistance to all, who stand in need of it; that the doors in this house of mercy may be open to all the proper objects of mercy.

And may that Being, who is ever ready to hear the supplications of the miserable, and to assist the kind endeavours of the merciful; may he by his grace and blessing so “multiply the good seed you sow, that it may be brought to its proper maturity;” and these fruits of your righteousness be so increased and grow to perfection, as to promote in the most effectual manner his glory and the good of man.

And to that gracious Being be ascribed, as is most due, all praise and power, &c.

F I N I S.

A N
A C C O U N T

O F T H E

Rise, Progress, and State of the HOSPITALS,
for relieving poor People afflicted with the
SMALL-POX, and for INOCULATION;

From its First INSTITUTION (26 September 1746)
to 24 March 1763.

THIS HOSPITAL was instituted in the Year 1746, *Rise,*
supported by a Subscription then made by several No-
blemen, Ladies, and Gentlemen, who were desirous
that a Charity useful in itself, and so beneficial to the
Public, might be begun near this Great Metropolis, there not be-
ing any HOSPITAL of this Kind in *Europe*.

THE Relief of the Necessitous under that severe, nauseous,
and frequent Distemper, The SMALL-POX, is a Work of
Charity so evidently attended with many beneficial Circumstances,
as well to the Public as to the unhappy Objects, that it is in reality
not a little strange, that the establishing a Fund for such a Charity
should be a Design of no longer standing.

It is universally agreed, that amongst all Distempers, to which
Providence has made the Human Body liable, there is none so af-
flicting, so alarming, or which demands such careful, speedy, and
continual Assistance, as the SMALL-POX; to which the in-
ferior Sort of People are at least equally liable with those in a higher
Sphere of Life, though utterly unable to support themselves under
so dreadful a Malady, or to procure the necessary Means for their
Recovery.

As this Disease is so frightful, even in its first Appearance, and
at the same time contagious, and almost inevitable, Families of all
Degrees are thrown into the utmost Confusion, when it invades
any Person amongst them, let his or her Station be what it will.
To keep a Servant in such a Condition is, generally speaking, ex-
ceedingly inconvenient: To thrust them out of Doors under such
Circumstances, always inhuman, commonly fatal. How agree-
able therefore, must the Information prove to all considerate and
charitable

charitable Persons, that for removing of these Difficulties, for securing private Families, and for the Preservation of the wretched Individuals, labouring under this Disease, there is already established,

An HOSPITAL for the SMALL-POX,

where Persons of both Sexes, and of all Ages, may be carefully provided for, both as to Physic and Diet, and properly attended in that calamitous Condition; and this at a very easy Expence to the Governors, who by their charitable Contributions support the Fund for so glorious, and so compassionate an Undertaking, which, only to mention, is to recommend. A needless Pomp of Words would rather obscure, than illustrate this Design; the Utility and Humanity of which, all, who have the smallest Attention or Tenderness, cannot fail to comprehend.

As what has been said sufficiently shews, how well-adapted a Charity this is, in respect to such as are afflicted with this Disease in the Natural Way; so the other Part of the Scheme, which has a Tendency to preserve our Species from the Ravages of this infectious Malady, by rendering it less malignant and less destructive, in the Way of INOCULATION, deserves likewise public Approbation and effectual Encouragement.

THE Objections that have been made against this Practice, are founded rather in an Aversion to Novelty, however useful, than in an Adherence to Reason and Experience. The strange Imputation that a well-established Method of preserving many Lives, is an Attempt upon the Prerogative of the Almighty, will make no Impression upon any, who consider that the same Thing may be urged against exhibiting Medicines at all, either sanative or preventive, and the extraordinary Methods that are often necessary to be made use of, to stop the Progress of any particular Disease.

THE Benefits of INOCULATION appear every Year, by fresh Trials, greater and more certain. This dreadful, this destructive Distemper is thereby rendered mild and manageable, and becomes rather a Purgation of the Body from the latent Seeds of an expected Disease, than creating a Disease itself. It delivers People from those Apprehensions, with which, till they have had the SMALL-POX, they are always haunted. It frees them from the Objections, that are continually made to their being received into any Family, while they remain exposed to that Disease in the
 2 Natural

Natural Way. It gives them Courage to enter into the Service of their Country, either by Land or Sea; and protects them, while in that Service, from the Risque of being carried off, for want of those Accommodations, which Camps and Ships rarely supply.

To all these, if we add the general and great Consideration of preserving so many Lives, which may evidently arise from these different Ways of having the Disease, (for upon a general Calculation, 25 or 30 die out of 150 Patients, having the Distemper in the Natural Way, and one only out of this Number, when INOCULATED,) it will appear, that this is a Thing of very high Importance; and that it is not easy to name an Undertaking more laudable in itself, or more beneficial in its Consequences, than the making a Provision, that those, who really stand in the greatest Need of this Preservative, and yet from their low, though useful Stations in Life, are precluded from it, should be rescued from a Condition, equally injurious to them and to Society.

BUT as the World will be often divided in Sentiments in Matters of such a Nature; so, by the Constitution of this Charity, due Care is taken, that the Intentions of such well-disposed Persons, as shall contribute to any Branch of it, shall be punctually answer'd. For they may direct their Benefactions to be bestowed upon such Persons only, as are infected with the Natural SMALL-POX; or, if they judge the promoting INOCULATION the more beneficial, they may confine their Gifts thereto; or, if given without any Distinction, it will be applied to the general Fund, both for Natural SMALL-POX and for INOCULATION.

To these Considerations, it is proper to add one Circumstance, which, duly considered, cannot but have great Weight with all, who have any Feeling for their Fellow-Creatures in Distress; which is, that it is an HOSPITAL, in Aid of all other Hospitals, being calculated, by its very Constitution, to receive those miserable Creatures, whom the Rules of all other Charities expressly and prudentially exclude.

As this useful and necessary Charity loudly calls for further Assistance, may it not be justly hoped, that many pious and compassionate Hands will bountifully contribute to the Support, Continuance, and Enlargement of a Design, which Reason, good Policy, Humanity, and Religion so powerfully recommend?

THESE

General Plan. THESE HOSPITALS consist of two Houses, at a due Distance from each other, in airy Situations.

Situation. THAT for preparing the Patients for INOCULATION is in the *Lower-street, Islington* ; and is capable of receiving Fifty at a Time : And that for receiving them, when the Disease appears, and for the Reception of Patients in the Natural Way, is in *Cold Bath-fields*, containing one Hundred and Thirty Beds for Patients.

General Courts. STATED General Courts are held half-yearly, to wit, the one between *Lady-day* and *Midsummer*, and the other between *Michaelmas* and *Christmas* ; Notice of which is sent to each Governor, as well as publicly advertised.

Presidents, &c. A President, Four Vice-Presidents, and a Treasurer, are annually elected out of the Governors.

Committee. A House-Committee of Thirteen Governors is chosen half-yearly, who meet the first *Thursday* in the Month at Ten in the Forenoon at the HOSPITAL in *Cold Bath-fields*, and the other *Thursdays* at *Child's Coffee-House* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, at Five in the Afternoon, to transact the Business of the HOSPITALS ; at which Meetings all Governors present have a Vote, and their Attendance will be esteemed a Favour.

THERE are a Secretary, two Apothecaries, a Messenger, Matrons, proper Nurses, &c.—*No Fee, Reward, or Gratitude, to be taken from any Patients, Tradesmen, or other Persons, on account of the HOSPITALS, on Pain of Expulsion.*

Governors Qualification. *Thirty Guineas* constitutes a Governor for Life ; *Five Guineas per Annum*, a Governor during such Subscription, or after two such annual Subscriptions any Person, by paying not less than *Twenty Guineas*, on or before the 14th of *October, 1764*, becomes a Governor for Life. Smaller Benefactions are accepted with Gratitude.

Privilege. EVERY Governor has a Vote at all General Courts and Committees, and is entitled to have one Patient on the List for Inoculation, and one in the House for the Natural Way, at the same Time. Ladies have the same Privilege, and may vote, by Proxies, at all Elections.

EVERY

EVERY Annual Subscriber is entitled to have one Patient in the Hospital for the Natural Way at a Time, provided there are three Beds for Men, and two for Women Patients, in Reserve for Governors Recommendations.

A Committee of Accompts of Seven Governors is annually chose at the General Court held between *Ladyday* and *Midsummer*, who meet at least once a Quarter to examine and audit all Tradesmens Bills, which are afterwards ordered by the House-Committee for Payment.

THE Accounts are regularly kept, and open at all Times for *Accounts*, the Inspection of the Governors.

Two Governors are appointed Visitors by the House-Committee, *Visitors*, for six Months, who frequently attend the Hospital for Inoculation; and also the Hospital for the Natural Way, alternately; to inspect into the Conduct and Management of the Officers, Servants, and others therein.

EVERY Person destitute of Friends, or Money, and labouring *Objects*, under this melancholy Disease, or desirous of being inoculated, is a proper Object of this Charity.

PATIENTS in the Natural Way are received every Day; but *Natural* Enquiry must first be made if there is Room, to prevent the Danger and Expence of a Disappointment. *Patients*.

PATIENTS for INOCULATION are received about eight times *Inoculation* in the Year, of which timely Notice is given in the PUBLIC AD-*ing* PAVERTISER, Men and Boys at one time, and Women and Girls at *tients*, another, alternately; and the Governors are desired to be careful in recommending none but those who are really Poor, as a want of that Care will be an Injury to proper Objects. Governors are desired to send their Recommendations as soon as signed to the Apothecary at the House of Preparation, in *Islington*, which will be by him immediately enter'd on the Books, and when the Turn of such Person, so recommended, comes for Admittance, a Letter will be sent for his or her Attendance, which, if punctually observed, they will be admitted.

IF any Persons omit to attend according to their Turn on the Admission-days, they will be excluded, and cannot have the Benefit

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nefit of this Charity, without first obtaining a new Recommendation.

THERE is no Charge attending the Admission of Patients for Inoculation; but for Patients in the Natural Way, a Deposit of *One Pound Two Shillings*, to answer the Expences of Burial in case of Death, or to be returned to the Person who paid the same, when discharg'd the HOSPITAL.

FOR the sake of the Patients, and for fear of spreading this dangerous Infection, it is necessary to forbid Strangers to visit them; and therefore it is hoped that the Affection or Curiosity of particular Persons will not be offended at this unavoidable Precaution.

PROPER Dresses are provided for the Patients, and worn by them while their own Cloaths are fumigated with Brimstone, which is always done before their Discharge.

SUCH Persons who are inclined to favour this charitable Design, are desired to send their Subscriptions, or Benefactions, to *Isaac Aker-*man, Esq; Treasurer to the HOSPITALS, at his House in *Fenchurch street*; or to the following Bankers, *viz.* Sir *Joseph Hankey*, and Comp. in *Fenchurch-street*; Mess. *Cliffe, Walpole, and Clarke*, in *Lombard-street*; Mess. *James and Thomas Coutts*, in the *Strand*; *Andrew Drummond*, Esq; and Co. at *Charing-Cross*; Mess. *Backwell and Co.* in *Pall mall*: And those, who chuse to be Benefactors by their last Will, have the following Form recommended to them:

The Form for Legacies to the Hospital. ITEM. *I give and bequeath the Sum of*
to the Treasurer or Treasurers for the
Time being, of the Hospitals called by the Name of The Hospitals for
the Small-Pox and Inoculation; *to be applied towards carrying on*
the charitable Designs of the said Hospitals.

Note, GIVING Land, or Money or Stocks with Directions to be laid out in Land, will be void by the Mortmain Act.

AN Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of this HOSPITAL will be published annually, with the general Account of the HOSPITAL.

A General Abstract of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, from the first Institution of the
SMALL-POX HOSPITAL (the 26th of *September* 1746) to the 24th of *March* 1762.

RECEIPTS,		Debtor.		DISBURSEMENTS,		Creditor.		
		l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
To Cash by Sir Samuel Gower, Knt. Treasurer, from } 26 Sept. 1746, to 25 March 1747 ———— }		185	11	0	1746. Cash paid by Sir Samuel Gower, Knt. ———— }	27	6	0
To Ditto by Ditto from 25 March 1747, to 25 March 1748 } To Ditto by Ebenezer Muffell, Esq; Treasurer, from } 25 March 1748, to 25 March 1749 ———— }		949	7	0	1747. Ditto by Ditto ———— }	965	3	0
To Ditto by Ditto from 25 March 1749, to 25 March 1750 } To Ditto by Ditto from 25 March 1750, to 25 March 1751 } To Ditto by Ditto from 25 March 1751, to 31 Decem- } ber following ———— }		411	0	9	1748. Ditto by Ebenezer Muffell, Esq; ———— }	480	12	7
To Ditto by Fotherley Baker, Esq; Treasurer, from } 31 December 1751, to 31 December 1752 ———— }		842	0	2	1749. Ditto by Ditto ———— }	835	8	1
To Ditto by Ditto, from 31 December 1752, to 31 } December 1753 ———— }		838	15	10	1750. Ditto by Ditto ———— }	829	5	6
To Ditto, by Isaac Akerman, Esq; Treasurer, from } 31 December 1753, to 31 December 1754 ———— }		1030	19	3	1751. Ditto by Ditto ———— }	945	14	5
To Ditto by Ditto, from 31 Dec. 1754, to 31 Dec. 1755 } To Ditto by Ditto, from 31 Dec. 1755, to 31 Dec. 1756 } To Ditto by Ditto, from 31 Dec. 1756, to 31 Dec. 1757 } To Ditto by Ditto, from 1 Jan. 1758, to 25 March 1759 }		3282	15	3	1752. Ditto by Fotherley Baker, Esq; } current Expenses ———— }	1939	13	8
To Ditto by Ditto, from 25 March 1759, to 24 March } 1760, including five East-India Bonds sold ———— }		2234	2	10	Workmens Bills for fitting up } the Premises in Cold Bath-fields }	423	6	0
To Ditto by Ditto, from 24 March 1760, to 24 March 1761 } To Ditto by Ditto, from 24 March 1761, to 24 March 1762 }		1843	15	1	For 1000 l. Three per Cent. } Bank Annuities ———— }	1034	15	0
		2199	3	1	1753. Ditto by Ditto, current Expenses 2117 5 2 } Workmens Bills for Improvements 182 0 2 }	2299	5	4
		2593	4	9	1754. Ditto by Isaac Akerman, Esq; current Expenses 1749 0 8 } 1755. Ditto by Ditto, current Exp. — 1567 19 0 }	2365	4	0
		2497	15	0	For 800 l. Three per Cent. con- } solidated Bank Annuities — }	797	5	0
		3642	0	3	1756. Ditto by Ditto, current Expenses 1686 18 9 } Workmens Bills for further } Improvements ———— }	181	19	2
		2514	6	2	For 700 l. Three per Cent. } consol. Bank Annuities — }	631	7	6
		2481	18	2	1757. Ditto by Ditto, current Expenses 1958 2 4 } For 500 l. Three per Cent. } consol. Bank Annuities — }	444	7	6
		2077	15	0	1758. Ditto by Ditto, current Expenses 1907 18 5 } For the new add. Building to } the Hosp. in Cold Bath-fields }	1061	11	1
					For five E. India Bonds of 100 l. } each, bought 31st May ——— }	517	0	0
					1759. Ditto by Ditto. current Expenses 2182 7 1 } For 500 l. Three per Cent. Con- } solidated Bank Annuities }	413	2	6
					1760. Ditto by Ditto, current Expenses 2028 18 6 } For 800 l. Three per Cent. Con- } solidated Bank Annuities — }	639	7	6
					1761. Ditto by Ditto, current Expenses 1811 11 8 } For 200 l. Three per Cent. Con- } solidated Bank Annuities — }	163	10	0
					By Balance ———— }	107	13	4
						£. 29625	9	7

An Account of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS by *Isaac Akerman*, Esq; Treasurer of the HOSPITALS for the SMALL-POX and INOCULATION, from the 24th of *March*, 1762, to the 24th of *March*, 1763.

RECEIPTS.			Debtor.			DISBURSEMENTS.			Creditor.		
			l.	s.	d.				l.	s.	d.
To Balance of the last Year's Account	_____		102	13	4	By Provisions, &c. (<i>viz.</i>) Butchers-Meat, Bread,	}		127	1	8
To Cash collected at <i>St. Andrew's-Church</i> , and <i>Drapers-Hall</i> , by the Stewards on the Feast-Day	_____		135	18	9	Flour, Small-Beer, Butter, Cheese, Milk, Coals,					
To Benefactions on that Day, and at other Times	_____		979	2	0	Candles, Grocery, &c. _____					
To Governors and Subscribers Annual Subscriptions	_____		910	7	0	By Household Furniture and Linen			68	5	6
To the Poor's Box	_____		15	6	9	By Rent and Taxes	_____	_____	97	15	10
To a Year's Dividend on 4500 <i>l.</i> Three <i>per Cent.</i> consolidated <i>Bank Annuities</i> , due the 5th of <i>January</i> —	_____		135	0	0	By Salaries and Wages	_____	_____	364	10	7
To the following Legacies, <i>viz.</i>						By Printing, Advertisements, and Stationary-Wares	_____		24	2	8
The late Mr. <i>Peter Henry's</i>	_____	200 0 0	}	320	0 0	By sundry Improvements and Repairs	_____		383	2	6
_____ Mr. <i>Thomas Warde's</i>	_____	20 0 0				By Patients Cloaths	_____		8 6 4		
_____ Mr. <i>William Spicer's</i>	_____	100 0 0				By Drugs, Medicines, Physical-Herbs, and other	}		165 10 0		
			Necessaries for the Dispensary	_____							
						By Balance, in the Hands of the Treasurer and Bankers			215	6	2
			£.	2598	7 10				£.	2598	7 10

N. B. All the Tradesmens Bills have been paid to *Christmas* last.

ACCOUNT of STOCK and CASH belonging to the HOSPITALS.

Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, standing in the } £. 4582 8 8

Names of Messrs. Akerman and others, as per above Account	£. 4500	0	0
Cash in the Hands of the Treasurer and Bankers		315	6

*** There have been the following Legacies left to these HOSPITALS, viz.

100 l. by the late Mr. *James Delanne*, of the Parish of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*.

501. by the late Mrs. *Ann Bridges*, of *Avington, Hants.*

There have been received into the House for the Natural Way, from the 26th September 1746, to the 24th March 1762, Patients ——— 5612

Of whom 4202 have been cured; a very great Number, considering the Fatality of this Distemper, most of them Adults, often admitted after great Irregularities, and some when their Cure has been despaired of.

And from 24th March 1762, to 24th March 1763

Of whom 620 have been cured.

4822

THERE HAVE BEEN INOCULATED

Before the 31st December 1751—131

Brought up—1005

From 31st December 1751, to 31st December 1752 — 112

From 31st *December* 1756, to 31st *December* 1757—247

From 31st December 1752, to 31st December 1753—129

From 31st *December* 1757, to 25th *March* 1759—446

From 31st December 1753, to 31st December 1754—135

From 25th *March* 1759, to 24th *March* 1760—372 8

From 31st December 1754, to 31st December 1755—217

From 24th March 1760, to 24 March 1761—420

From 31st December 1755, to 31st December 1756—281

From 24th March 1761, to 24 March 1762—406

Carried up—1005

From 24th March 1762, to 24 March 1763—439

3434, out of whom 10 died.

$$\begin{array}{r} 844 \\ \hline 6156 \end{array}$$

A LIST of the GOVERNORS and SUBSCRIBERS to the HOSPITALS for relieving poor People afflicted with the SMALL-POX, and for INOCULATION.

The KING's MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, PATRON.

†** His Grace GEORGE Duke of Marlborough - - PRESIDENT.

†** The Right Hon. GEORGE-HENRY Earl of Litchfield,	} VICE-PRESIDENTS
†* The Right Hon. HUGH Earl of Northumberland, —	
†** Sir WILLIAM-BEAUCHAMP PROCTOR, Bart.	
Knight of the Bath, — — — —	
†** EBENEZER MUSSELL, Esq; — — — —	

†** ISAAC AKERMAN, Esq; *in Fenchurch-street*, TREASURER.

*Those marked thus ** are GOVERNORS for Life.*

*Those marked * are Annual GOVERNORS.*

Those marked thus † have been STEWARDS.

A.

†* Rt. Hon. John Earl of Ashburnham,
Dover-street

* Right Hon. George Lord Abergavenny,
Charles-street, Berkeley-square

* Right Hon. the Lady Abergavenny, *ditto*

* Rt. Hon. the Countess of Aylesford, *Grosvenor-square*

* Right Hon. the Countess of Abercorn,
Cavendish-square

** The Hon. the Baron Ephraim de Agui-
lar, New Broadstreet-buildings

†** Sir Charles Asgill, Bart. and Ald. *Lombard-street*

†** Benjamin Adamson, Esq; *Bennet-street, St. James's*

** John Apthorpe, Esq; *Hatton-garden*

** Richard Alexander, Esq; *Wood-street*

** Edw. Archer, M.D. *Greys-Inn*

†** Anthony Askew, M.D. *Queen-square*

** Mr. Richard Andrews, *Strand*

** Mrs. Henrietta Akerman, *Fenchurch-street*

** Jos. Andrews, Esq; *at Shaw, near Newbury, Berks*

* Francis Austen, Esq; *Seven-oaks, Kent.*

* John Aldridge, Esq; *Lincoln's-inn Old Buildings*

* Mr. Thomas Ardesoif, *Crutched friers*

* Mr. John Allen, *Northfleet, Kent*

* Mrs. Henrietta Ardesoif, *Soho-square*

The Rev. Dr. Ayscough, Dean of Bristol,
Lisle-street, Leicester-fields

B.

- †*His Grace John Duke of Bedford,
Bloomsbury
- *Her Grace the Duchess of Bedford, *ditto*
- †**The Right Hon. John Earl of Bute,
South Audley-street
- †*The Right Hon. Frederick Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, *Grosvenor-square*
- †**The Right Hon. William Lord Boston,
Grosvenor-street
- *Most Hon. Marchioness of Blandford,
Grosvenor-square
- †**Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. *Half-moon-street, Piccadilly*
- *Sir Richard Betenson, Bt. *Queen's-square, Ormond-street*
- †*Sir Matthew Blakiston, Knt. and Ald.
Old-jury
- **Sir John Barnard, *Clapham*
- **Rev. Dr. Barton, *near St. Andrew's Church, Holborn*
- †**William Belchier, Esq; *Lombard-street*
- †**Stephen Beckingham, jun. Esq; *Canterbury*
- †**James Brockman, Esq; *Beachbrough, Kent*
- **John Windham Bowyer, Esq; *Up. Grosvenor-street*
- **Edward Barker, Esq; *Park-street*
- *John Barker, Esq; *Mansell-street, Goodman's fields*
- **Richard Benyon, Esq; *Grosvenor-square*
- **Richard Benyon, jun. Esq; *ditto*
- †**Samuel Blunt, Esq; *Horsham, Sussex*
- **Samuel Bosanquet, Esq; *Lime-street*
- **Daniel Booth, jun. Esq; *Hatton-garden*
- **Thomas Browne, Esq; *James-street, Bedford-row*
- **John Brown, Esq; *Cornhill*
- **Mr. Thomas Baker, *Bow-lane, Cheapside*
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 Y.
 *Rt. Hon. the Countess of Yarmouth, *Pall-mall*
 **Mr. John Young, *Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell*
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- **Dr. Edward Archer, *Grays-Inn, Physician.*
 Mr. Edmund Bengough, *Leicester-street, Leicester-fields, Surgeon to the Hospital in Cold-Bath fields.*
 Mr. Robert Reynolds, *Warwick-lane, Secretary and Receiver; empowered by a General Court to receive Benefactions, Subscriptions, &c.*
 Mr. Herbert Bath, *Apothecary of the Hospital in Cold-Bath-fields.*
 Mrs. Jane Yelloly, *Matron of the Hospital.*
 Mr. Thomas Bouchet, *Apothecary to the Hospital for INOCULATION, in Islington.*
 Mrs. Mary Norbury, *Matron to Ditto.*

